THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

HOME RULE, DISESTABLISHMENT, AND LABOR INTERESTS AT WESTMINSTER.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT THE FORE AGMIN-THE BYE-ELECTIONS-M. FERRY'S ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FRENCH SENATE. (BY CABLE TO THE TEIBUNE)

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iondon, Feb. 25.-The full text of the Home le bill adds little to our knowledge of its essenisland vital points. It leaves Ulster unnoticed. It tens none of those anxieties laid upon the Irish dord by the decision to fling him, after three pars, to an agrarian Parliament.
If it madified anywhere for the better the

signal account which Mr. Gladstone gave of bill, it is possibly on the veto. Faint, though possibility be, the veto is to be exercised by Viceroy on advice of his Irish Cabinet, and the sh Cabinet will hold office at the will of the hel Legislature. The veto is, therefore, for all mperial purposes, no veto, unless there be some wing force in the clause "subject, nevertheless, any instructions given by Her Majesty in espect of any such bill." That is worth examin-It is interpreted to mean that in urgent are the Cabinet, the real Cabinet, may advise the Crewn to withhold its assent to a bill.

It raises first a point of constitutional law, and ndly a question of practical polities. No Engish Ministry would venture to advise the Crown to veto any act whatsoever of the Imperial Paclianeat. The veto survives in theory only. last exercise of it was in the reign of Queen Anne The relations between the Crown and the Houses of Parliament have since undergone a prefound change. The Cabinet, though unknown to the statute Books, is now for most purposes the The Queen acts only on the advice of Ministers hold office at the pleasure of Parliament. A veto by the Crown would be a veto by Ministers, a veto on a legislature which enight, and undoubtedly would, turn them out the next day. It would be the reto of a sergent upon his master.

Whether these same Ministers could use it as scainst an Irish Legislature is a question not to le answered offhand. The Irish Legislature could not turn them out at Dublin. What it could do ander Mr. Gladstone's scheme would be to migrate, eighty strong, to Westminster and turn Soldom has any Ministry a ma jority in Parliament which a transfer of eighty would not convert into a minority. Gladstone's scheme for the retention of the Irish at Westminster makes them on this, as on all other vital questions, the masters of the House of If he provides a safeguard against Dublin with one hand, he takes it away with the other.

It is the same with the provision that the Viceroy or an English Secretary of State may submit any act of the Irish Legislature to judicial committee of the Privy Conneil to decide whether it be beyond the powers of the Irish Legislature. The Viceroy cannot do it sgainst the advice of his Irish Cabinet. An English Secretary of State can only do it at the risk of seeing the Curperial Ministry, of which he is a member, driven from office. Turn which way you will, the Dublin Parliament is left practically supreme. The limitations upon its authority are paper limitations. They might be operative, if they were automatic; but they depend in every case upon the act of Ministers who ives depend on Irish votes.

Mr. Gladstone had a model ready to his hand in the United States Constitution and the United Supreme Court. The process by which a by comes before the Supreme Court is in the true sense automatic and democratic. Every diten whose rights are affected by any law may question its constitutionality before the courts There is no such provision and no such power m Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, and the want of it makes his limitations illusory and his guarantes unworkable. His Dublin Parliament is, and into being, will remain, independent. The sole security of the Empire is the security of force; and the application of force would mean the reconquest of Ireland. It might be thought simpler, if matters had not gone too far, to repeal the statute creating this independent Parliament, should the Irish at Westminster, eighty strong, think fit to allow it to be repealed. It might be simpler still not to

The Welsh meeting, or threat of a meeting, has been crowned with success. The little knot of resolute fanatics proved strong enough to coeree the Government and to compel Mr. Gladstone to postpone everything except the Home Rule bill to Welsh disestablishment. The pres sure put on the Ministry was notorious enough to give point and sting to Lord Randolph Churchill's question, ' Do you call this a Government? Whom do you govern?" And since the House likes to have points put clearly he sided: "One day the Government is at the mercy of The Irish party, another day it is at the mercy of the Welsh party, and on a third day, yet to come, it will be at the mercy of a The Opposition cheered and laughed. They cheered again at hearing Mr. Gladstone told that his one ery was *Votes, votes, votes," and cheered most of all when Lord Randolph Churchill anof all when nonneed that the Government was managed on principles less suited to the conduct of the State than to a Whitechapel auction. They, and the Gladstonians too, were rather inclined to be grateful to these choleric gentlemen from the principality. Their attack on the Church had restored Lord Randolph Churchill to the House in his best form. The nervousness which beset him during his very powerful and damaging Home Rule speech had vanished. Here he was at the table blazing away at Mr. Gladstone on the other side with all the force, pungency, and That is not all. Lord Randolph Churchill always

had a gift of drawing the Old Parliamentary Hand. He drew him on Thursday night. He bot only made a telling and weighty speech of ewn; he was the direct cause of a telling weighty speech from Mr. Gladstone. Lord Rendolph Churchild had cited passage after pasee from former speeches by Mr. Gladstone opposing what he now supported, and defending e now attacked. Nothing makes the steat gladiator so angry, and he is often, oratorically speaking, at his best when he is angry was stung into adopting Lord Randolph's bunt of his policy, and, turning round to his porters behind him, he cried: "Yes, I too say ote, vote, vote, both for We'sh disestablishment and for Home Rule!" He contradicted Lord Randolph, lectured him, rebuked him, stormed at him, and told him that he was totally ignorant of the facts. You will have noticed before now that when facts are adduced not squaring with Mr. Gladstone's policy, the speaker guilty of this resumption runs the risk of being told that he knows nothing about the matter. It was a fine performance altogether.

So in a different way was Mr. Asquith's. The Hothe Secretary had charge of this bill and expounded it in his best manner. He frankly described it as a first step toward the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. What it does is to forbid the creation of new interests in bishopries, dignities, and benefices in Wales, so that rights future compensation may not be increased. Church is to be starved to death, cry its friends. She deserves no better fate, she at Church of a little minority, and the majority have to pay. It is time for the Church in Wales

to learn a lesson of poverty and humility, by which To-day he is President of the Senate, and President the Church of England also may profit at some is not supposed to be ripe for the overthrow of the Church of England.

This is an off week in politics so far as Home Rule is concerned, but the steady drift toward legislation for such classes of the community as have the most votes is marked. When Mr. Gladstone took up Home Rule as the only means of obtaining a Parliamentary majority, he set an example which he and his friends, and some who are not his friends, have since eagerly followed. The labor vote is now to be conciliated by enlarging the liabilities of employers. That is the plain English of Mr. Asquith's Employers' Liability bill, which abolishes the common-law doctrine of common employment. A workingman injured by the carelessness of his fellow-workman is henceforth to make the employer of both pay for the injury. If the workmen prefer to agree with their employers and to contract themselves out of this statute, they are no longer to be allowed to. A paternal or grandmotherly Government knows better than they do what is best for them. Grown men are not to be permitted to make their own bargains. Even ship-

owners are to be held responsible for acts of their officers on the other side of the world, Mr. Chamberlain, whose old Socialistic notions reappear pretty often, would go further than Mr. Asquith, and enact a general law giving com pensation for all injuries sustained by workmen in the course of their business, whether the emplover is in fault or not. This is one form of that industrial assurance on which Mr. Chamberlain, himself once an employer, has set his heart. Another legislative expression of the general political interest in the welthe workingman with of vote is Sir Blundell Maple's bill to compel railroads to provide cheap trains for workmen. Sir Blundell Maple, a Tory, is a large em ployer, and his bill has this incidental advantage, that his workmen will not be able to base a demand for higher wages on high fares, or on the high rents in London which high fares to the country might compel them to pay. Sir Blundell's idea of what the railroads ought to contribute toward the expenses of his furniture factory is a return ticket for twenty miles for 16 cents. As, however, he opposes Home Rule, a Home Rule Ministry would go no further than to agree in principle to cheap trains, and refer the subject to a select committee.

The London Radical has his turn also. He has long had his eye fixed on the City, which he wishes to absorb into the London County Council, Lord Mayor and all. This Government is going to gratify him by appointing a commission to see how it can be done, and how the most ancient of the great municipalities of the world may be most comfortably swallowed by the

The elation of mind in which the good Gladtonian ended last week continues and increases. He is a believer in by elections, especially when they are favorable to him and to his idolized chief. They were favorable last week. They are favorable again now. True, Stockport cast a shadow over the undimmed brilliancy of the scene, but Stockport is forgotten in Circusester and Gates-"See the effect of a good Home Rule bill ' eries the exultant Home Ruler; and we are invited to suppose that each of the 4,500 who voted for Mr. Lawson at Circucester, and each of the 6,400 who voted for Mr. Allan at Gateshead, have mustered the contents of that remarkable measure, and know by heart each one of its forty clauses and seven schedules.

If there be an exception, it is Mr. Allan him self. Mr. Allan told the electors of Gateshead that he had not read the bill for which he asked them to give him the power to vote. It would be "impertment" in him to "dare" to speak of the details of a measure which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley approved. It would be "impudent" to "set himself up against the wisdom of He owned that he could not understand it is taken readily, but subject to the current disa grand and cenerable statesman like Mr. Gladlikes and elects, and the verdict of such a constituency must be accepted as a verdiet, an inteligent and considered verdict, in favor of Home Rule. Mr. Allan is, in fact, a candidate after Mr. Gladstone's own heart. He will "vote, vote, vote" exactly as he is told. He is an "item," and what Mr. Gladstone prefers is a party of items. How much more convenient a party of Allans than a party of Welsh Lloyd Georges, who have views of their own, and compel a great Minister, with his soul bent on Irish Home Rule, to turn aside from his darling pastime of breaking an empire in pieces, and devote a moment to de-

Whatever be the political effect of the Home Rule bill, the financial effect is a fall in Irish securities. Bank of Ireland shares have fallen 17 and Guinness shares 12, and Irish mort-gages are being called in. If this is the result of the introduction of the scheme, what would be the probable influence of its passage?

How the good Gladstonian loves America, and specially the American Republican, and the Republican President most of all, the Gladstonian organ once more tells us. "Anything more hope less," says "The Daily News," "than the ina bility of Mr. Harrison to grasp the situation is not to be conceived." The situation which President Harrison is unable to grasp is the financial one. The English organ of Irish Home Rule holds views upon American finance, as it is entitled to. President Harrison holds different views, as perhaps he is entitled to; but he has to pay the penalty. He is berated almost as severely as if he were an Englishman who opposed the break-up of the English Empire. His Government has sanctioned and administered the Sherman Silver act, cries the organ. "He is in the position of Nero tiddling. Perhaps he does not are what becomes of business when he has retired from the White House,"

The specific offence which has brought all this douse on Mr. Harrison is his refusal to issue Government bonds "The American people ought to be proud of such a ruler," sneers the good and good-tempered Gladstonian, who heads "President Harrison's Incapacity." Mr. Gladstone ought to be equally proud of his organ.

Room, it appears, is to be found for Sir Wilfrid Lawson in the British Portrait Gallery. I do not refer to the South Kensington collection, which goes by the name of National; one of the few institutions of this country except the debt for which the word national is thought good enough. Sir Wilfrid's portrait has been painted by Mr. Cecil Burns and presented by sundry admirers to his wife. This friendly act is intended as a recognition of Sir Wilfrid's services to the cause of temperance He is the fanatic of local option. Some people say that he is not a fanaticword here most often pronounced with the accent on the wrong syllable-because he can make a joke; but there are all kinds of famatics. Sir Wilfrid is a fanalic on more subjects than one, a Radical, a peace-at-any-price man, a Little England man, and a politician whose politics are governed by sentiment. The House of Commons likes him because he amuses that august body and discusses grave subjects in a trivial way. It is his privilege to turn imperialism into a jest and to make civic freedom the subject of a versified lampoon. Such are the gifts which now

entitle an Englishman to an immortality in oil. M. Ferry's resurrection is of good omen for France. He has been reckoned dead since 1885.

dent of the Senate is the second place in the more distant date. Public opinion in Englan1 political hierarchy of the Republic. He is one of the recognized advisers of President Carnot. That branch of it which He would have in case of a proposed dissolution pervades and oppresses Wales has had notice to of the Chamber greater authority than the Primquit, the majority in the House of Commons be- Minister. In case of a congress, he would preside over it with command of the troops. Any President of the Senate would, but M. Ferry becomes President in eigenmetances which a ld greatly to his influence. We have been hearing for the last two months that Opportunism is dead, and the greatest of the Opportunists is suddenly chosen to the greatest vacant post in France. He completes the Opportunist quadrilateral. Opportunism stands fair and square to all the winds that blow. The President of the Republic, the President of the Council, the President of the Chamber, and now the President of the Senate, are all Opportunists.

The secret history of his election has yet to be written, but I imagine that it is due to some thing very different from those calcals and intrigues which are too often the web on which French polities are woven. France wanted strong man in reserve and in readiness to act in a crisis. She has him in her new President of the Senate. M. Jules Ferry, whatever else may be said of him, has as a public man this controlling merit-he believes that a Government ought to govern. When he had the chance, he did govern. He did something more than minister, which mest eminent Frenchmen think the same thing. He did something more than run a department, or even a ministry. He impressed his will upon France. He had ideas and he made them operative. A mere Parliamentarian is content with Parliamentary success. His broadest vision does not extend beyond s eing his idea, if he happen to have one, expressed in a statute. Whether the statute is to be a dead letter or a living force concerns him not. M. Ferry had more than ideas; he had an ideal. He wanted to see a France free from kings absolutely, and free from priests wielding a political authority or controlling education. The forces of disorder at home were to him as much enemies of France as the Germans across the Khine or the English across the Channel. He in a measure sacrificed himself to these three aims. He ereated three sets of enemies. The Royalists, the Clergy and the Socialists had a common standpoint in their hatred of the man who had buffled all three. The Radicals hated him M. Clemenceau hated him worst of all, albeit they were agreed on the clerical question.

France owes him Tonquin and owes him Tunis, and cannot forgive him her debt. Tonquin is a costly mistake, but M. Ferry can hardly be blamed for refusing to believe that his countrymen fail as colonists or for clutching at an Indo-Chinese empire or at the shadow of one. His countrymen thought that they paid too dear, both in treasure and in blood, for this phantom sovereignty. Tunis is cheaper and more useful, if any French colony be useful. Prince Bismarck urged M. Ferry to take it, knowing that the seizure would embroil France permanently with Italy, as it has. M. Ferry was a tool and Tunis was acquired by a trick of his or M. Roustau's contriving; but you cannot expect everybody to see through Prince Bismarck or to contend with him successfully, and if tricks were to be discouraged, what would become of polities and diplomacy?

AMNESTY FOR PORTUGUESE "POLITICALS." Lisbon, Feb. 25.-The Cortes has approved the Gov rament proposal to grant amnesty to all political insurgents who were condemned to exile and imprison ment for having been engaged in the Operto outbreak of January and February, 1891.

MRS. GLADSTONE ILL WITH A COLD. London, Feb. 25,-Mrs. Gladstone has been confined her bed all the week, suffering with a cold. She improving to-day.

NO PROHIBITION ON AMERICAN SILVER. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 25. The Government La Clark Wallace, Controller of Customs, say that no prohibition has been placed on it in custom houses.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF OYSTERMEN.

A NEWSPAPER MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN CHIS APEARS BAY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

Laurel, Del., Feb. 25 (Special.)-Intelligence just received from Langier Sound, the disputable systering beds of the Chesapeake, is of a harrowing nature. The last week has been a memorable one. Four boats were wrecked, the Maggie Smith, Thomas Messick, Benjamin Harrison and George Thomas, and five oystermen, Harry Smith, Benginein Walker, Martin Vandyke, of Philadelphia, and Howard Clendanil and Charles Hammersley, of New-York, and two unknown dredgers were drowned.

This intelligence is brought by a newspaper man who was one of the wrecked, and wh reached here in a pitiful condition and is being cared for by Colonel Kenney, of "The Susses Countryman." This man has a National reputa tion, and embarked on a dredger simply to lay the foundation for a story. He will not allow his name to be used owing to an agree ent with one of the New-York magazines He says he left New-York on the 14th, and went to Philadelphia where he signed a contracthe same as the ignorant immigrants usually sign, which read that he was to be paid \$10 a trip. He then went to Baltimore and embarked in company with five others. They were finally in company with five others. They were finally put on a pirate cyster boat. They were allowed only two meals, such as they were, daily, and were compelled to sleep on the bare floor. They worked from 5 in the morning till 11 at night. The Tribune's informant says that he soon learned that a trip meant the whole season, and that the S' which was paid as expenses was to be deducted from the S1o pair for the trip. Frequently the captain, a brutal fellow named John Hattheld, knocked the men over. Their clothing was frozen to their bodies; one poor fellow named.

was frozen to their bodies; one poor leflow name. French died the third day out from this expessure, and the next night another dredger calle. "Shorty" was missing. He had unloubtedly been knocked overboard and drowned. Or Wednesday night a terrible storm came up, wrecking the boar.

The newspaper man, with two companions, ther The newspaper man, white companies the secaped from what was worse than Siberia. It easys that he had taken but little stock in what dredgers complained of heretofore, but now, from experience, he knows that it is utterly impossible to exaggerate the condition of things. He say it is a frequent occurrence for men, after the reach the Middle, to be shot down in trying t

ARREST OF A FORGER OF BONDS.

EFFORT OF A NASHVILLE BROKER TO SWINDLE A

STREET RAILWAY COMPANY. Cincinnati, Feb. 25.-Chief of Police Black and Detective Sedlebottom, of Nashville, Tenn., put an end to a bond swindle to-day and arrested the forger. who proved to be A. L. Labders, pr., of the firm of A. L. Landers & Co., the largest firm of brokers in that city. The corporation to be caught by the bonds was the McCovick and Mount Vernon Street Railroad Company, and the face of the amount of the swindle was \$10,000. Under the alias of J. t. White, Landers made a contract with the Henderson, Achert & Krebs Lithograph Company of that city to make sixteen \$1,000 bonds of the street rallroad company. The lithographing company, believing something to be wrong about the transaction, wrote to Nashville and received an answer that no such orders had been given. The matter was at once turned over to Calef Black, with the result stated. A few days ago there appeared in "The Nashville American" an advertisement for the firm of A. L. Landers & Co., the brokers, which stated that they wanted to purchase \$10,000 worth or the street railway bonds. It was Lander's idea to fleat the surfous bonds. It was Lander's idea to fleat the surfous bonds along with the good ones. He could then assert that his bonds were good and could prove where he purchased them. His father is Major A. L. Landers, one of the best known and wealthlest men of the South. The lithographing company, believing

LIFE-SAVERS DROWNED,

THEY VOLUNTEERED TO RESCUE IM-PERILLED SAILORS.

THUE BOAT SWAMPED IN THE SURF AND ALL SAVE ONE LOST-HEROIC ISLANDERS OF CUTTYHUNK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Bedford, Feb. 25,-Word was brought to this city from Cuttybunk to-day that a bark had gone ashore on Sow and Pigs Reef at about 8 o'clock list evening, and while Captain Besworth, of the United States Life-Saving Service, thinks the name of the bark is the Aquitta, others say she is the Sagua, Cuba for Poston, sugar-laden. The wind was blowing a hurricane when the vessel was discovered on the reef, and the sea was running so high that the United States Life-Saving crew deemed it imprudent to venture out to the bark to rescue the crew. A volunteer crew, it is reported, con sisting of Timothy Akin, jr., Frederick Akin, Isaish Tilton, Eugene Brightman, Hiram Jackson and Joseph Tilton, however, took the Mussachusetts Humane Society's boat at Cuttyhunk and started for the vessel, but had not preceeded far when the boat was swamped and all except Joseph Tilton were drowned. This report, however, is somewhat at variance with the following report of Captain Bosworth, which has been sent to Washington: Cuttebunk, Mass.

to General Superintendent Life-Saving Service, Washing-

on.

First Aquita strended on Sow and Pigs Reef about 8 p. m., 24th inct., Traposcible to reach her. Crew of Massachusetts Humane Society boat all supposed to be dream 4; one bods found. EOSWORTH. The wreck was discovered by the son of the lighthouse-keeper at West End. Word was then

sent to the life-savers. All of the drowned men, except Brightman, are islanders, and most of them leave families Cuttyhunk is one of the Elizabeth Islands, sep-

arating Buzzard's Bay from Vineyard Sound.

The steamer Volunteer, which arrived from the island to-night, had on board Captain Bosworth. The captain said that about 8 o'clock last evening "Willie" Eisener, son of the light-keeper at the west end of the island, came running into the house and told his father he saw the lights of a vessel off Saw and Figs Reef. This report was soon verified, and it was ascertained in a short time that a vessel had struck. The boat belonging to the Massachusetts Humane Society was got out, and a volunteer crew of six men put off in her, despite the heavy swell and the warnings of the captain of the life-saving station. The men were determined to rescue the crew of the vessel if it was possible to do so. They had a long, hard and perilous pall amid the angry waves which threatened every moment to engulf them, but at last succeeded in getting under the lee of the vessel. A rope was thrown to the boat, but just as landing was about to be effected a great wave capsized the hoat and in an instant the men were struggling in the icecold water. One man of the boat's crew, Joseph Tilton, caught a rope thrown and was drawn on board the vessel, but the others were all drowned. They were Captain Timothy Arkin, jr, Isaiah H. Tilton, Hiram Jackson, William Bright-

NEW-YORK'S FILTHY STREETS.

MUDD SLUSH, THE ARTIST, AT WORK.

HE DIFFERS FROM THE STREET-CLEANING DE PARTMENT, WHICH DOES NOT WORK-

Mudd slush, the artist, was in a towering ragesterday. His application for membership in the by improvement Society was unanimously rejected. of course he did not care to become a member, and allowed the use of his name only to oblize his friends, but the outcome was providing. Minds shield is the well-known decorator of city streets. The hits of genre work which he has publicly exhibited during he last few days have elicited much comment. They re not hung so high, either, that people have to ount stepladders to get the effect. The artist found this city covered, a few days ago, with a cont of finish. He had his Italian helpers scrape off some of and then Mudd Slush enl fuches deep.

ay, and arose with tempers of a madder that and vent on their way in a brown study. In his work f decoration and improvement Mudd Sinsh was reatly assisted by the city officials. The rich back ground upon which he laid his colors was not removed. ut was permitted to embellish the pavements un-

The temperature of the air could not have been setter suited to the purposes of the artist. At 8 a. m. esterday the mercury stood at 30 degrees, and before night it had climbed to 42 degrees. Toward evening a lot of trouble-some snowflakes tried to spoil the even inish of the painter's work, but the rich coloring was not toned down a single shade. It was with a satisfied omile that the critist looked down upon Flith ave. and Broadway vesterday, and at the junction of those two horoughfares wrote "Mudd Slush, feelt."

The action of the City Improvement Society faded from his memory, and he retired to rest feeling like ecorating the town to-day with vermilion instead of

The rivers were nimost freed from Ice yesterday, and travel by terrybout was practically unimpeded. If Mr. Croker is really as well satisfied with th treet Cleaning Department as his recent landatory orongh personal inspection of the condition of the own, and see if he does not find cause to change his mind. If at all critical he would be forced to admit had never, since he first set foot in America, have he streets of New York been so shockingly, unspeakably filthy. Even the streets bordering on the City Hall Park, under the eyes of the Mayor and most of he city officials, are covered with thick layers of dimy, sloppy, detestable masthess, a reminder to dizens and taxpayers that the men who control their numberpal affairs are lost, not only to decency, but

The cres logs especially, are next to impossible ir. Prober would find the same foul and exasperating onditions prevailing in a greater or less degree broughout the city. Knowing that his attention had proughout the city een called to these things, people were asking each after yesterday; "is it possible that Mr. Croker means to do nothing to arouse the street-cleaning dichals from their lethal gy."

The only excuse which the department had to offer esterday for its fatture, in spite of the immense resources at its call, was the well-worn lamentation about the bad weather and the want of damping scows. The wenther could not have been better for street-cleaning operations yesterday, but little effort was made to utilize it. The much talked-of block system has not yet emerged from the last snowstorm, which seems to have buried it beyond reclamation.

Rumors were revived yesteriary that Mr. Croker and Mayor tidrey were discussing the necessity of a change at the head of the Street Cleaning Department, it is known that they both realize that some effort at spect-fearing must become a political necessity win Tammany Hall. According to a calculation made by a street engineer, the department has been cleaning streets at the rate of five or six unless a day, or in the neighborhood of forty-five miles a week. At this rate it is estimated that the Commissioner will have the 100 miles of streets in the city "cleaned" on or about May 1, provided no more snow falls. If the rulers of New-York are satisfied with tals outlook they can have little idea of the temper of the people. sources at its call, was the well-worn lamentation

RIG SNOWDRIFTS IN MAINE. Rennebunk, Me., Feb. 25.-There was another heavy

nowfall here yesterday. The roads in this region re impassable, and drifts are as high as twenty feet

RAILROAD FERRYBOATS IMPEDED BY ICE. Detroit, Feb. 25 .- The railroad ferryboats have never een so impeded by ice and snow in crossing the river s at present, except during the winter of 1882. Great masses of ice and show fasten to the bottoms of the huge boats, making navigation almost impossible. It sometimes takes trorn five to ten nours for a ferryboat to cross from the Canadian shore and discharge cargo

at American slips. As a consequence the Grand Trunk and Wabash railroads are sending the larger part of their freight through the Port Huron tunnel.

FISHING VESSELS COVERED WITH ICE. Boston, Feb. 25 (Special).-Five of the Georges' fleet

cturned to Gloucester to-day and the men relate tales of marvellous escapes during the recent gale of the Banks. The vessels are more or less crippled and their buils, rigging and decks were a solid mass of ice and snow. There is naturally much anxiety concerning the safety of the rest of the fleet.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS WIN.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT DECIDES IN THEIR FAVOR.

THE REPUBLICAN HOUSE DECLARED TO BE THE LEGALLY CONSTITUTED BODY-A POPULIST JUDGE DISSENTS FROM THE OPINION.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 25.-Chief Justice Horton to-day consumed two hours in reading the decision of the Supreme Court in the Gunn habeau corpus case. His conclusions were of the most emphatic character, and were to the effect that Republican House was the legally constituted House of Representatives of the State, and was clothed with all the power of a legislative body. It could subpoena witnesses to testify before committees, and punish those guilty of contempt of its orders.

Associate Justice Johnson fully concurred, but As ociate Justice Allen, the Populist member of the court, said that he radically dissented. He To the Corporators of the New-York Botanic Garden. held that the court had no power to question the decision of the Senate as to which was the legally constituted House. The members of the also, he maintained, could not be questioned by the court in any of his official acts. In conclusion he declared that the majority of the court

that the proper persons to organize a House were a certain sum is raised by this list we propose b McCray, read passages from Cushing's Manual. The Supreme Court of Nebraska, no longer ago than January 17, of this year, had taken that the January 17, of this year, had taken that the desired result, and the plan will best accomplish the desired result, and the plan will best accomplish the desired result, and the plan will be the desired result. view of that suestion. In support of this theory, planhe declated, the occurs lately witnessed in the Mr. Morgan's report was unanimously adopted, Kansus Capitel fully justified such a rule. In the and in the general discussion that followed it was urged, Mr. Horton said, that the court could not jurisdiction than to assume a jurisdiction that Douglass House was destroyed when the Senate If that was the law the Governor and Senate two years hence, and so on through future history, of the garden. other legislative bodies might be overturned to accomplish partisan ends. If the Douglass House "No city in the world can boast of such a beauti-had voluntarily dissolved when the Governor and ful and desirable site for a botanic garden as Senate recognized the rival body, the question of New-York. Similar gardens in Paris, Berlin and

s, when it is expected the Governor will call in extra session. The Dunsmore House last night adjourned un-

til Monday. It is said that yesterday a poll of the Dunsmore House was made and that the majority voted to ignore the decision of the Supreme Court should it be in favor of the Douglass House, but this majority was caused by the ten "flat" members who understand that surrender means the loss of their sents. The Republicans fully expect to welcome some of the Populist members, and it is believed that all of the certificate members will join the procession by Monday.

AN ERIE VESTIBULE TRAIN WRECKED.

PULLMAN CARS FLUNG DOWN AN EMBANK-MENT-MANY PROPLE INJURED.

Olean, N. Y., Feb. 25 -The Frie vestibule train No. 8 was wrecked about one mile east of Vandalin at 12:12 p. m., and ten persons were seriously injured, though no one was killed. The train, in charge of Conductor Thomas and Engineer Moore, was running at a speed of about thirty-eight miles an hour and was rounding a curve on the bank of the Allegheny River, when the Pullman dining and sleeping cars jumped the track and were precipitated down a twenty-foot bank. The dining car Susquehanna and the sleepers Sarah, Cervantes and Martello, with their human freight, went over the steep embankment, and were badly demolished. remarkable that no one was killed in the wreck The wreck was caused by the spreading of the rails. The injuries sustained were mainly contusions and fractures. It is thought all of those

injured will recover. The injured are Albert Bunn, New-York, fractured arm; William Sackett, cook on dining-car, verious cut on hip and legs; R. K. Bardea, Paterson, N. J., contusions on head; T G. Cagner Jersey City, N. J., cut on head, shoulder dislo cated; F. A. Wheeler, Pullman car conductor, calp wounds and contusions on hip and knee calp wounds and contusions on hip and knee;
. Howell, New-York, bad cuts on head and aparent internal Pijuries; Henry Royer, Jersey
ity, serious injury on leg; F. W. Wilson, Nework, serious contusions on body and legs; Mrs.
hrens, Chicago, ornised and cut on arms and
ead; C. J. Billings, Pullman conductor, bad
uts on head and body. Ahrens, Chicago, cruised and cut on arms and lead; C. J. Billings Pullman conductor, bad cuts on head and body. Conductor Thomas was slightly injured, white many others suffered from the terrible shock.

THE LODGER TURNED THE GAS ON AND DIED.

Furnished rooms are let strangers in the house

who has a dressmaking establishment there. One room was let a week ago to a man about thirty-five cars old, who was dressed respectably. The man paid for the rent of the room in advance, and no questions were asked. His name was not known to the other occupants of the house, and he had nothing

to say to them. He was seen to go to his room about 9 o'clock on Friday night. Yesterday afternoon a smell of escaping gas at the door of the room caused the landlord to break into the room. The stranger was dead in bed. Apparently he had committed suicide, as the gas was turned on full and the cracks of the door had been plugged with portions of his clothing. He had left nothing in writing to tell what his trouble had been. When the police searched his pockets they could find only \$2.06 in change and a visiting card on which was engraved the name: "Mr. F. A. Leimbach." Below the name was written in

FOR THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

A GREAT ONE ASSURED FOR NEW YORK,

THE CORPORATORS DISCUSS WAYS AND MEANS -REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the corporators of the New-York Botanie Garden was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the American Geographical Society at No. 11 West Twenty-ninth-st., and from the interest shown by those attending it and from the favorable report made by the finance committee it was evident that New-York is soon to have a botanic garden which will equal any in the world. Some of the corparators present were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Seth Low, ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, Robert Maclay, John S. Kennedy, J. Pierpont Morgan, Judge Addison Brown, Charles Butler, Professor Nathaniel L. Britton and Samuel Sloan. A large number of letters were received from other corporators and friends of the Botanic Garden expressing interest in the project and promising their support to it. Cornelius Vanderbilt presided at the meeting and Professor Nathaniel L. Britton was secretary. The most important iness was the report of the finance committee, which showed that the \$250,000 required by the act of the Legislature to be raised by subscription before the 250 acres of land in Bronx Park could be secured and the \$500,000 to be given by the city could be obtained, was practically in hand. The following is the report:

legally constituted House. The members of the Senate, he said, were as supreme in their sphere as the members of the court. The Governor as the members of the court. The Governor an alequate manneal basis. It is the opinion of the large members of the provided in the 5th manner committee that the sum provided in the 5th museum, and the committee has set itself to the task of had overstepped its line of duty as laid down by the Constitution.

Taising not less than half a million dollars for these purposes. With this object in view, the committee has The question at issue, the Chief Justice de. deemed it advisable to endeavor to secure the largest The question at issue, the Chief Justice de-clared, was whether the Douglass House of Rep-scription paper with the intention of obtaining ten subresentatives had legal authority to arrest Gunn.

If there was one House only, the duty of the court would be easy and plain, but it appeared being raised, and we are pleased to report that seven from the respective journals that there were two blooms claiming the right to legislate. He then went briefly into the way legislative bodies are secured within a short time, and then it is our intention. organized, and cited Medray on elections to show to open a subscription list for sums of \$10,000, and after these holding certificates, and in support of another substriction list for sums of \$5,000. Finally, we public. It is the judgment of the committee that this

main he said, it was undertaken to ignore the shown that not only the remainder of the first statutes in mating returns of the elections of a \$250,000 would soon be raised, but also that many legislature, and riot and yielen e resulted. It was people were willing to subscribe \$10,000 each, urged, Mr. Horton said, that the court could not while a yet larger number were ready to put interfere in the controversy between the rival their names down on the \$5,000 subscription list. bodies, but the Supreme Court could not pass by Professor Britton exhibited a map of Bronx Park a question because it was an unpleasant one. It and the several sites for the proposed Rotanio had no more right to decline the exercise of a Garden were discussed. The park contains 750 acres of beautifully diversified woodland, and it was not given to it. It was claimed that the remains with the corporators to select the 250 acres which are to be set aside for the exclusive and Governor organized the Dunsmore House, use of the Botanic Garden. The general epinion expressed seemed to be in favor of selecting land years ago might have destroyed the Populist on both sides of the Bronx River, so that this House and created a Republican House. And two picturesque stream would run through the centre

Professor Britton said to a Tribune reporter: Sonate recognized the rival body, the question of de facto government would have been a strong force in the case, but it did not dissolve, and it was still in existence.

In the course of his remarks, the Chief Justice incidentally indorsed the opinion of Judge Hazen in the injunction case against State Treasurer Riddle handed down last week.

Leading Populists say they will accept the decision of the court until the next election when they will go before the public confident of being sustained in their course. The present session of the Legislature expires by limitation March s, when it is expected the Governor will call skirts its western border; Bedford Park Station on the Harlem Railroad is at the entrance of the ark, while the Suburban and many surface roads un to it." umunication from the New-York College

of Pharmary was received in which the professors of the college gave their hearty support to the Botanic Garden, and offered many valuable sug-

A WOMAN'S TERRIBLE DEED.

SHE DELIBERATELY KILLS HER TWO SISTERS BY SHOOTING-SUPPOSED TO BE INSANE.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 25,-This afternoon, a few minutes sefore 2 o'clock, Miss Julia Force, thirty-eight years old shot and killed her two sisters-Florence, thirty years old, and Minnle, twenty-five years old. She then walked to the police station and gave herself up, saying she had committed a crime, and desired protection. This was the first knowledge of the murder, as the killing was done when she was alone at some with her two sisters. The family is one of prominence. The brothers of the family are J. H. and A. W. Force, shoe manufacturers.

It is believed the woman is insane. She has

been considered irresponsible at times and has fre quently threatened to kill members of her family. To-day, while her mother was absent from the house, she sent the servants out on errands, then going to the room where her sister Florence was sick in bed, she placed a pistol to her right temple and shot her dead. Then going to the kitchen, where her other sister was, she shot her in the same manner, and calmly locked the door and went to the police station as described. The bodies of the women were found by a brother, to whom she had sent a message to the effect that her sister Florence

A WIFE ABDUCTED BY HER PARENTS.

THE STORY OF A YOUNG POLISH WOMAN NOW IN THIS CITY.

A remantic story is that told by Josephine Kikala. young Polish woman, who is now in the charge of the Catholic Sisters at the Foundling Asylum, in East sixty eighta-st. She abandoned her Hebrew faith and joined the Roman Catholic Church a year or so age in Poland. Her parents, who were orthodox Hebrewa, were so displeased by her change of faith that, she says, they caused her to be taken away from her husband, and, after a brief imprisonment, to be sent to this country under guard. She was found wandering in the streets a few days ago, carrying her child in her arms. To a Polish missionary she told her story. and through him her case was brought to the atte tion of General O'Beirne, Assistant Commissioner o lamigration, at Ellis Island. The case is now being investigated by detectives in the employ of the De partment of Immigration.

Mrs. Kikala came to this country a few weeks age in the steerage of an immigrant steamer. She is native of a little village near Warsaw. was Shimske Feferman, a wealthy and influents. Hebrew. The young girl met the Baroness Marths Krashina about three Years ago., and by her was induced to give up Judaism for Christianity. A year ngo the young woman married Joseph Kikala, a friend of the Baroness, and went to live in the village of Last August, while her husband stara-weis. Last August, while her husband was away, she says, her father and some of her relatives came to the house and after upbraiding her for abandoning the Jewish faith, they made her a prisoner, she was sent to this country, she says, in charge of a man known as Mortke Zeiko, ther relatives, according to her story, gave her grant 150 rubles, with instructions to pince the young woman under the influence of people of Jewish belief, so that she might be brought back to the faith of her fathers. Her guard kept such strict watch over her that it was not until a week ago that she was able to send a letter to her husband. Young Tikala had mourned his wife as dead. He wrote to her that he would come to this country in search of her as soon as he could get the money.

The young woman will be detained by the immigration officials until her husband can come to take her back to her home.